

Edgefield Advertiser.

"We will cling to the Pillars of the Temple of our Liberties, and if it must fall, we will Perish amidst the Ruins."

VOLUME X.

Edgefield Court House, S. C., October 29, 1845.

NO. 40.

EDGEFIELD ADVERTISER.

W. F. DURISOE, PROPRIETOR.

NEW TERMS.

TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS, per annum, if paid in advance—\$3 if not paid within six months from the date of subscription, and \$4 if not paid before the expiration of the year. All subscriptions will be continued, unless otherwise ordered before the expiration of the year; but no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Publisher.

Any person procuring five responsible Subscribers, shall receive the paper for one year, gratis.

ADVERTISEMENTS conspicuously inserted at 75 cents per square, (12 lines, or less,) for the first insertion, and 37½ for each continuance. Those published monthly, or quarterly, will be charged \$1 per square. Advertisements not having the number of insertions marked on them, will be continued until ordered out and charged accordingly.

All communications, post paid, will be promptly and strictly attended to.

To the Independent Voters of Edgefield District!!

Fellow Citizens:—Contrary to the advice and wishes of my friends I offer myself as a Candidate for the office of Tax Collector, and solicit your suffrages. If elected, which I do not expect to be, I will discharge the duties of the office to the best of my abilities.

JOHN J. McCOLLUGH.

September 10 die 33

Notice.

APPLICATION will be made to the Legislature of South Carolina, at its next session to grant a Charter for a Rail Road, from Edgefield Court House to a point at or near Aiken or Hamburg.

September 3 11

Notice.

IS hereby given that application will be made at the next sitting of the Legislature to make a public road, of the road leading from the five notch to Moors' road.

July 9 3m 24

Notice.

IS hereby given, that application will be made to the Legislature at its next session, to alter the charter of the Town of Edgefield, so as to give to the Town Council, the exclusive right to grant Tavern licenses, and sell, or to retail spirituous liquors within said town.

August 27 3m 21

Notice.

THE Subscriber hereby gives public notice, that he intends petitioning the next session of the Legislature of the State of South Carolina, to grant him an exclusive charter for a Ferry over Saluda River, near the Island Ford, at the junction of the Districts of Edgefield, Abbeville, Laurens and Newberry. He also gives notice, that he intends to oppose the application of Mr. J. W. Payne for a charter at the same place.

July 30 4m 27

Notice.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the next Legislature, to declare Shaw's Creek a public highway, and to prevent obstructions to the free navigation thereof.

July 30 4m 27

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the Legislature at its next session, to declare Rocky Spring Creek, in Lexington District, a navigable stream.

August 20 11 30

Plantation for Sale.

BY the consent of the Legates, I shall proceed to sell at Edgefield Court House, on the first Monday in November next, the tract of land whereon the late Sarah Bush, deceased, lived, containing seven hundred and twenty six (726) acres, more or less, on a credit of one and two years, lying on the road leading from Edgefield Court House to Columbia, 8 miles from said Court House. The land will be re-surveyed and plat made, showing all the boundaries of said land, and also the precise number of acres, which will be shown on the day of sale.

The purchaser will be required to give notes with approved securities, and also a mortgage of the premises to secure the purchase money.

THOS. DeLOACH, Executor.

September 10 9t 33

Positively the Last Notice.

ALL Persons having demands against the Estate of John Cheatham, Sen. deceased, are requested to present them properly at tested within the time prescribed by law, and those who do not avail themselves with this opportunity will not be paid.

GUTHRIE CHEATHAM.

March 4 1y 5 Executor

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of C. D. Blackstone, late of this District, are requested to make payment by the 1st of December, and all having any demands against the Estate will hand them in according to law, by the above time—at which time the subscriber desires to close the estate.

THOS. B. REESE, Executor

August 6 3m 25

Notice.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of John D. Rainford, late of this District, are requested to make immediate payment, and all having any demands against the said Estate will hand them in, according to law, by the 25th of December next, at which time the subscriber desires to close up the Estate.

ELIJAH WATSON, Adm'r

April 9m 11

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Southern Chronicle.

CASSIUS M. CLAY AND HIS TRUE AMERICAN.

It appears that this notorious individual has re-commenced the publication of his paper at Cincinnati, with the date as formerly, at Lexington, Ky. He has written a lengthy address, in his usual style, intended to arouse a feeling of resentment against those men who were instrumental in removing his press from Kentucky. He acknowledges that he was the author of that very obnoxious article, in which slaveholders were warned to "remember that there were strong arms and fiery hearts and iron pikes in the streets, and pikes of glass only between them, and the silver and plate on the board, and the fair skinned woman on the ottoman;" but contends that this expression was only intended to assert that "virtue is the only true basis for republics."

The Lexington Observer of the 8th contains a full statement of the proceedings had before the city Court of Lexington, on the arrangement of a part of the Committee of Sixty, by whom Mr. Clay's press was removed, on a charge of riot. On the part of the city, the leading facts in the premises, were proved—that the committee of sixty went in a quiet and orderly manner, as the representatives of the public meeting, to the office, the key given up to them by one of the city officers, were informed by the Mayor that what they were about to do was illegal, but that the authorities could offer no opposition to them—that they proceeded to take down and pack up the press, &c., which was sent off to Cincinnati; that every thing was done in quiet and orderly manner, the committee themselves enforcing silence and the observance of order by the crowd. We cannot give, as we could wish, the entire testimony taken on the part of the defence, which bears hard upon the conduct of Mr. Clay.

For the purpose of proving the effect produced by the True American paper upon the slave population, a host of witnesses were introduced, among them the Mayor of the city, all of whom testified that since the first appearance of the paper, a most marked change could be perceived in the conduct of the negroes; the Mayor stated that bands of them had frequently since that time had marched past his door, with great noise, as if in defiance of his authority, which they had never done before; all testified that since that time, the slaves had become far more idle, independent, disobedient and hard to manage; it was proved that more thefts had been committed, more slaves sold to the south, some of them expressly on account of conversations overheard about the paper; that there were ever before known in the same length of time; it was in evidence that in some sections of the country, more than one half the slaves had fire arms, which was never before known; that they were in the habit of assembling upon the high road at late hours of the night in groups, and appeared to be concerting mischief—that in one instance an attack had been made by several, upon the dwelling of a white man; and in another, that a body of them had assembled with their officers, marching rank and file, like trained soldiers, brandishing their hemp hoods; that slaves were in the habit of reading the paper from the time of its commencement, and in one instance that a slave had gotten into the office of its publication, where he had paid ten cents for it; that the slaves were in the habit of singing songs, whose refrain was, "we'll soon be free—hurrah for Cash Clay!" that they looked up to him as able to set them free, and that his paper was established for that purpose; and finally, that, in some instances, they considered themselves as free as the whites, and refused to do their work.—These facts were established by a multitude of witnesses; and there was no one who, on his oath, dissented from the opinion that the True American was exercising a most deleterious influence upon the slave population.

After the testimony had been closed, the Court instructed the jury, upon the law of the case as follows:

"That if the jury believe from the evidence in their cases, that the defendants in this prosecution, assembled with the intent, and did with violence and force take possession of the True American office, they are guilty of a riot, and they must find them guilty, and assess their fine in their discretion from one cent to one hundred dollars."

The remainder of the proceedings are thus stated by the Observer:—

The defendants then asked the following instructions:

1st, That as the proceeding was quasi criminal, the jury were the judges of the law and facts.

2d, That the people have a right to a quiet nuisance, and in its abatement to use just as much force as might be necessary for that purpose.

The Court give the first instruction asked by defendants with the qualification that although not legally, the jury were morally bound to decide according to the law given them by the Court.

The second instruction asked by them, Court refused, at the same time remarking, that if he looked only to the common law, he should feel bound to give it, but that the Court of Appeals of Kentucky in the leading case upon the subject of nuisance, had drawn a distinction between a physical and a moral nuisance, that they had decided that a physical nuisance

might generally be shaded, but that the question as to a moral nuisance was left somewhat in doubt.

The defendants then offered the following instruction in the language of the decision referred to.

"That if the jury believe that the True American press a public nuisance, and could not exist to its then present location and condition, without a being a nuisance, the defendants were justifiable in abating it."

Which the Court gave, and the cause went to the jury.

The definition of a nuisance, as given by the best common law writers, was then read to the jury in the following terms:

"A common nuisance is an offence against the public, either by doing a thing which tends to the annoyance of all the King's subjects, or by neglecting to do a thing which the common good requires."

After full argument, the jury without hesitation gave a verdict of not guilty.

WHO ARE GENTLEMEN.

In our intercourse with society, we are often surprised to find what despicable and contracted sentiments are yet about in the world, in respect to the characteristics of a gentleman. There are thousands of individuals who aspire to the reputation of a gentleman, or who perhaps fancy themselves to be really such, yet whose highest and most comprehensive notions of the character are confined to mere external accomplishments. There are many females, too, who seem not once to have a distant idea of such a person, unconnected with coxcombry of demeanor and that polished, courtly exterior which is so often assumed by heartless, abandoned libertines, to hide the foul rottenness of their characters, and the baseness of their designs. Why else do we so frequently see individuals of the other sex who claim to possess the most spotless character, to be the conservators of fashion, and to give tone to society, receiving into their parties and caressing, nay, not hesitating to promenade in public, arm in arm, with depraved and profligate wretches, as their honored associates—debauchees—who are known to be dissolute, yes, odiously licentious in their habits—and this without a blush! Why do ladies of quality, instead of scorning even the approach of such wretches, and repelling their presence as an insult and affront to their sex, even evince a preference for their society over men of exemplary characters—apparently delighting in their attentions, if they happen to be talented, rich, and fashionable, even they may have been guilty of the deepest baseness to other women? Why, too, do the young of the gentle sex so often manifest such an eagerness to draw around them the butterflies of society, beings of mere tinsel and foppery, to the exclusion of the meritorious and deserving, who seek companions for life, and not the glittering playthings of an hour? Why is it that men may practice with impunity vices which, in the other sex, will not be tolerated for a moment; or that abandoned libertines, addicted to the vilest species of profligacy, and worse than all do not pretend to disguise their evil habits, yet hold up their heads in society as gentlemen, while the female who is even suspected of the slightest deviation from the rules of chastity, is consigned to everlasting infamy and disgrace? The undeniable fact is, that the just old maxim of Pope, that "worth makes the man," has sunk into oblivion; new standards of character have been set up; and the fundamental qualities which enter into the modern fashionable idea of a gentleman, have less relation to innate honesty and worth, than to the length of one's purse, the texture of his cloth, and the scrupulous exactness of his gait and bow.

We believe that true gentlemen are confined to no walk or rank in life. The sturdy blacksmith, with his dingy garments, his open honest countenance begrimed with smut, and his rough, hard, scarred with service more honorable than that of war, has an immeasurably higher claim to that honorable name than the shallow pated fop who skips through college with kid gloves and a rattle, cultivates the graces before the glass and the ladies, and takes his diploma with all his blushing honors thick on his vacant head. It is a false and contemptible notion, that unless a man can boast a high descent, or rolls majestically along in a coach—emulated with arms, his name should be stricken from the list of gentlemen. Which class has from time immemorial conferred the brightest honors on the human race—the laughing aristocrat, who shrinks with strong convulsions from the touch of the honest poor man, and moves with a step that seems dainty of the soil it treads on, or the humble peasant who claims no merit but nobility of soul? Whence come the great lights of the intellectual firmament—the stars that form the brilliant galaxy whose beams dazzle the eye of every beholder? In the vast majority of instances, they have emerged to eminence from the chilling depth of obscurity, destitution, and want. Whose voices are oftenest in successful vindication of human rights, and first over mountain and plain, over ocean and land, till they vibrate on the ear of the remotest dweller of Christendom? Who are they that

"Pluck bright honor from the pale-faced moon, Or drive into the bottom of the deep. Where fathom line could never touch the ground."

And drag up drowned honor by the locks? The scions of noble blood? The worshippers of Bacchus and Venus, who fritter away the hours granted by Heaven for

self improvement, in the study of the contemptible and puerile forms of fashion? No! They are men of low parentage—men who have buffeted the billows of fate without dependence, save upon the mercy of God and their own energies—the gentlemen of nature, who have trodden under foot the "painted lizards" of society, and worked out their own distinction with an ardor that could not be quenched, and a perseverance that considered nothing done while any thing yet remained to be done.—Yankee Blade.

WE CAN BE RICH WITHOUT MONEY.

The real wants of man are few and easily supplied; hence wealth, in the general meaning of the term, is not necessary to gratify them. We can be rich in a well cultivated mind, it will be of more value to us than rubies, or the most precious jewels. What would be the value of wealth compared with knowledge; or the glitters of gold compared to a well cultivated mind? If we train and improve our faculties and habits, until we can understand and appreciate all that is going on in the world around us, it will be of more value to us than money. We can also be rich, in viewing and enjoying the works of nature, though we possess no wide spread fields or beautiful valleys. The poorest peasant, if his mind be cultivated, may enjoy himself while viewing the works of nature, as well as he on whom God has more bountifully bestowed his blessings. We can also be rich in moral worth, in love to our neighbors and the world—we may feel a kindred thrill for all the miseries and sufferings of mankind. Richer still is the man whose dependence is in his Creator; in prosperity he feels his soul elevated with gratitude and love to that being who has given him all he enjoys; and when the clouds of adversity darken his path, when his passions are swept away, when his friends forsake him, or death snatches them from his side, he can look above all these and say "My best treasure is in heaven." We can be rich in the possession of a pure conscience, and in the favor of our Creator; if we desire wealth to make us happy, how much happier shall we be if we possess with it, a good conscience; but if our stores are gained by dishonest means, if we worship at the shrine of Mammon until the love of gain has caused us to bring the pittance from the hard hand of industry, or snatch the crumbs from the lips of poverty how little pleasure can wealth thus obtained yield to its possessors, or compared with that which springs from the thought of having faithfully performed our duty to our fellow beings. Yes, rich must be the man though poor, in what the world calls wealth if he has obtained the favor of his Creator, if the great ruler of the universe deigns to visit him in his humble abode, need he envy the wealth of kings who can look abroad upon the riches and beauties of nature and say with much truth, they are mine, since my Father made them all!

COMMON SCHOOLS.

Though common, these humble seminaries are mighty agents; they are the lever which raised New England to her high position. Much as we are indebted to Colleges, Academies, and other similar institutions, we owe more—immeasurably more—to Common Schools. Opening the doors to all, sowing the seeds of learning, broadcast over the land, their contributions to the intelligence, and consequently to the prosperity and enjoyment, though bestowed in small portions to each, yet in their aggregate to a vast amount. From the primary assemblies ooze out the rills, which commingling, form the streams that are ever washing out our moral and political status. Stop the flowing of those waters, and our fair land would fast blacken with ignorance, vice and crime. Liberty would lose her nobleship, philanthropy her most invigorating draughts, Christianity her invaluable supplies.

Christians, philanthropists, patriots, cherish these nurseries of the mind and heart of the next generation. Place them so high that the children of the rich shall be woe to mingle with those of the poor; here let all classes early take lessons in republican equality; let the children of the wealthy here learn in early life, that they are being trained up for scenes in which the most intellectual, the most deserving are to be at the head of the class; here let the poor boy learn, that when he outstrips the rich man's son, in the race of learning or moral excellence, the prize of distinction or approbation will be bestowed upon himself.

Farmers these schools are invaluable to your children and your country. Few leading duties rest upon you, than that of leading wise, generous, and constant aid to the school in your district; notice and encourage the teacher, by precept and example influence all parents to send their children to the school; supply your children well with books; let them be in school in season, and constant in attendance; help cheerfully to make the house comfortable. These points are all of them important; each is worthy of serious thoughts; and when well considered in all their bearings and influence, you cannot fail to see that our country's future eminence depend on the high character of the Common Schools.—U. S. Journal.

The Journal des Debats announces the arrival at Bordeaux, of ("Mr. Washington Irving, the celebrated American writer.") He is said to be charged with the diplomatic mission to France by the Government of the United States.

SLANDER BY INSINUATION.

Of all reptiles that disgrace the name of man, and pollute the earth on which they crawl by the feid slime eliminated from their corrupt natures, the wily insinuating slanderer is the most deserving of scorn and contempt. He is a wretch who has not moral courage enough to strike openly the victim of his hate, or make a tangible charge affecting his good name—but seeketh his object by the sly insinuation, the doubtful innuendo—the vague surmise—the meaning look and significant nod, which are none the less fatal because of their indefiniteness, and the security with which such means are resorted to, by the assassin of reputation. In the very nature of the case, one accused after this sort, has it not in his power to defend his character. He knows there is an unfavorable impression excited which is ruinous to his peace, and, perhaps, his interests, yet he cannot take hold of the author of the evil. The defamer has said nothing, but has insinuated more than if he had used the whole vocabulary of libelous language. He has concocted a sublimated poison from the effervescence of all malignant passions, and has infected the atmosphere in which the object of his hate moves, with its fatal miasma, while the hand of mischief is concealed from view. And who may abide the trial? Who may pass unscathed from the dread contagion? No one.

As illustrative of the *modus operandi* of the insinuating slanderer, we subjoin the following anecdote. It is to our purpose. Read, reflect, and understand.

A clown walked up leisurely to the stall of one of those small traders who furnish canal tourists of limited means with "wittles and drink," and just as he was on the point of vending a large lot of sausages to a hungry looking traveller, which were to last him until he reached Buffalo, a vagabond, looking suspiciously at the article, and addressing the seller, said, "Is them good sassegers?" "Yes, they are good sassegers, you ignorant rascal. You would like to keep me from selling 'em, if you could fix it that way, I don't doubt." "No I wouldn't," responded the longer; "I don't know nothing special about them sassegers; they may be good sassegers; I don't say they ain't good sassegers; all I do say is, that wiersomever you see them kind of sassegers, you don't see no dogs!" "I guess, on reflection," said the traveller, "that I won't negotiate for them articles. The man's last remark has giv'n me a dislike to 'em."—U. S. Journal.

From the U. S. Journal.

EDUCATION OF MECHANICS—VALUE OF IMPROVEMENT OF TIME IN MECHANICAL CULTIVATION.

It is a lamentable error, but prevalent opinion among many parents, and others whose positions and character would give them influence, if not power, to avert, in a measure the evil, that mechanics have no need for education, beyond the main rudiments of the most common branches. We have often heard it alledged, that, if a mechanic could read, write a legible hand, and cipher enough to keep his accounts, he possessed all the education he needed.

A case in point, showing the falsity of this opinion, and also, the value to a young man of a vigilant improvement of his leisure time, in storing his mind with useful information, has been related to us. It is that of a young blacksmith, at Erie. Left an orphan when young, without means of support, or for procuring an education, except by his own industry, he learned early to rely upon himself; and as a matter of necessity to study economy in the use of time and means. In the course of his reading he was attracted by the science of Geology, and from that to Mineralogy. The section where he resided, was supposed to be beyond the iron region, because that mineral had never been found there in its more usual forms. By accident his attention was attracted, to what had previously been considered merely colored earth. He examined it, and at once became satisfied that contained iron in sufficient quantity to warrant working. He then enlisted some capitalists, erected a furnace, procured the ore, and found it to yield a quality of metal unsurpassed by any in the world, for many purposes, particularly stoves, one of the most indispensable articles in use.—The result is that the establishment—but a few years in existence—is now yielding to the enterprising proprietors a clear profit of 250 to 300 dollars per day, and incidentally benefiting nearly every member of the community in which it is located. So much for a limited, but self acquired education of one mechanic.

FAYETTEVILLE, Oct. 15.

Our readers will doubtless recollect a notice of the horrid murder of Mrs. Mary West, an aged lady, and of her grandson, a lad between 10 and 12 years of age, and the burning of the dwelling house, in the vicinity of Salisbury, copied from the Carolina Watchman; which crimes it was supposed were committed for the purpose of concealing a robbery. At the last term of the Superior Court for Davie county, Judge Pearson presiding, a man by the name of Jacob Cotton, charged with these crimes, was tried and found guilty; "guilty of the burglary, guilty of the murder, and guilty of the arson." He was sentenced to be hung on the 24th of October. Since his conviction, Cotton has made a confession, and implicates three other persons, two of whom (Peyton Hasket and David Volantine,) have been arrested and committed to jail.—Hillsboro Recorder.

The following is from a letter written by P. B. Cox, to the Georgia Jeffersonian, giving an interesting account of Florida, through which the writer has recently made a tour of inspection.—Constitutionalist.

"Now we are at Palatka. Here are two stores, one tavern and six or seven families. This place is distant 32 miles from St. Augustine, and almost due west from that place, and 30 or 35 miles south of Picolata. Here we found a new breed of musquitoes in this country. I have but one objection to them—they are entirely too numerous. A plank fence built by the government, suppose eight feet in height and two hinged yards in length, was so closely covered by musquitoes, that an inch block could not be placed on it without covering some space occupied by these insects. They are called by the inhabitants blind musquitoes, though, in fact, they are not blind; for as you pass by a bush or bunch of weeds, (both of which at this place was positively loaded with these insects) they rise up to, and if possible meet you right in the face, hundreds striking you at a time. They are larger than Georgia musquitoes, rather over the size of what is called the gallinipper. They have bills much resembling the common musquito, and when they fly in your face, make a noise exactly like the musquito—yet these never bite. The advantage of this kind of musquito, over the Georgia musquito is, that they are much larger; and in point of wisdom they are at least a century ahead of the Georgia musquito—for they have learned to live without biting their neighbors."

"And now for the benefit of those persons who are in the habit of sleeping too much, and who would avoid taking medicine to break the charm, I mention that a radical cure can and will be effected by a visit to these old Ports. To be explicit on this subject, there is a family residing at each of these Ports whose name is *Flea*, the connections of which are very numerous; so much so, that a stranger would readily imagine that all in the province had assembled on some important business. The mode of treatment by which the cure is effected is briefly stated as follows: As soon as a person visits one of these places, many of the inhabitants immediately assemble about and on his person, and commence biting and scratching him in such a furious manner, that a stranger unaccustomed to such attacks would sooner think of never going to sleep than to try a nap here; for it is the business of the citizens to keep all persons awake during their stay among them—and most travellers would readily admit them to be masters of their business."

NO TIME TO READ.

How often do we hear men excuse themselves from subscribing to a paper or periodical, by saying they have "no time to read." When we hear a man thus excuse himself, we conclude he has never found time to confer any substantial advantage, either upon his family, his country, or himself. To hear a freeman thus express himself, is truly humiliating; and we can form no other opinion, than that such a man is of little importance to society. Such men generally have time to attend to public barbecues, meetings, sales, and other meetings, but they have "no time to read."

They frequently spend whole days in gossiping, tipping, and swapping horses, but they have "no time to read." They sometimes loose a whole day in asking advice of their neighbors—sometimes a day in picking up news, the prices current and the exchanges—but these men never have "any time to read." They have time to hunt, to fish, to fiddle, to "do nothing," but "no time to read;" such men generally have undeducated children, unimproved farms and unhappy firesides. They have no energy, no spirit of improvement, no love of knowledge, they live "unknowing and unknown," and often die unwept and unregretted.

[U. S. Journal.]

Saluda Manufacturing Company.—This Company is now in efficient action, and has every spindle in motion. Since January last, the establishment has been well managed, and the products nearly rebled. The profits of the Company, for six months ending on the 1st July, were 10 per cent, while all the machinery was not in use. The Company is entirely free from debt, and has lately ordered more machinery to fill the building. It may fairly be considered now as under a good organization, and promises to be a valuable investment.

At a meeting of the Stockholders, held on the 1st inst., Dr. R. W. Gibbs was unanimously elected President of the Company.—South Carolinian.

Professor James H. Thornwell, of the South Carolina College, has accepted the call of the Second Presbyterian Church in Baltimore, and will enter upon his duties as Pastor of said church about the middle of December.—Courier, 18th inst.

Election in Christ Church Parish.—Thomas J. Legare, Esq., has been elected a Representative to the Legislature from Christ Church Parish, in place of John H. Huger, deceased.—Courier.

The Senate of Tennessee, succeeded in electing a speaker, Mr. Waterson, after one hundred and thirty-eight ballottings. This surpassed in number, at least, the famous ballottings between Mr. Jefferson and Col. Burr.—Augusta Constitutionalist.